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BAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE-8-"A Bune h of Keys, STAR THEATRE-8 and 1:30-" Hamlet" and The Colicen

UNION SQUARE THEATRE-Closed. WALLACK'S THEATRE-8-" The Romance of a Poor Young Man."

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY. HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 31.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN-The three men under arrest in Liverpool have been committed for trial on a charge of intimidating jurors and of criminal libel. ——At a meeting of the Irish National League yesterday in Dublin Mr. Sexton discussed the Pope's circular; the amount of Peter's Pence is rapidly diminishing. The Emperor and Empress gave another reception in Moscow yesterday. - Fighting in Ecuador is reported, === Several men were severely burned by an explosion of powder in a town

DOMESTIC.-Memorial Day was generally ob-Va., suffered from a disastrons fire. lan-Kennedy boat-race was postponed until to-day on account of rough water, : The annual meeting of the Universalist Publishing House was held

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-A panic occurred yesterday at the New-York anchorage of the East River Bridge; twelve persons were killed and a large number injured. === There was a great crowd at Jerome Park ; George Kenney, Bootlack, Strathspey, Dan K. and Lily Morson won the races. Decoration Day was observed by a parade of the Grand Army posts, and a meeting was held at the Academy of Music in the evening. == Yale defeated Princeton at baseball. == The yachting season opened with regattas of the Atlantic, Seawanhaka and other clubs. === The Manhattan Beach Hotel was formally opened.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate cloudy weather and light rains, with slight changes in temperature, possibly followed by partly cloudy or fair weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 73°, lowest, 59°; average, 67°.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1 00 per month, the address being changed or often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe for \$1 60 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

The parade of the National Guard and the Grand Army Posts yesterday was more interesting than for some years past. More veterans and soldiers turned out than usual, owing probably to the cool weather, which made marching pleasant. The display of flowers was somewhat remarkable considering the backward spring. The inhabitants of the city generally crowded to the streets through which the procession went and watched it during the two hours it took to pass a given point. Then they seemed to consider their duty to the dead soldiers of the Union fulfilled and tarned their attention entirely to pleasure-seeking. Decoration Day became an ordinary holiday. As such it was immensely successful; and was marred only by the great disaster on the Bridge. The observances throughout the countra were everywhere of the customary kind.

The meeting of the Irish National League in Dublin vesterday was of special interest owing to the statements of Mr. Sexton. What he said may be considered as the official utterance of the Irish leaders in regard to the Pope's letter to the Irish Bishops. The communication is declared to indicate a perilons and intolerable intervention in the future political course of the Irish people; but a hint of what Mr. Parnell would like to have his friends do is given in the praise awarded to the "dignified silence" of the priests. This means that the people are to give freely to the League funds and to the testimonial, but to make no fuss about it. Meanwhile the Pope seems to be getting ready to test the loyalty of all churchmen anew. The contributions of Peter's pence have fallen away and an appeal is to be made to the bishops to stir up the faithful to give more freely. If the response is generous it will be a sufficient answer to the assertion that the Pope has weakened himself by his attitude toward

Fine porcelain and fine lace are so closely related from an artistic point of view that

letter on the Royal Worcester Porcelain Works by one about lace-making at Nottingham, England. It is refreshing to read of such prosperity as surrounds the lace-weavers of that busy town. It is in striking contrast with the misery and squalor of the operatives in the coal and iron districts of England and Wales, who are so conspicuously the victims of free trade. The cause of this pleasant difference is not far to seek. England has no rivals in this Nottingham industry, and low wages for the lace-makers are not yet necessary to enable the manufacturers to hold their own. If factories for machine-made lace were established in this country and sufficient protection to render the work profitable was afforded by our tariff laws, this pleasant side to lace-making which Mr. Porter describes might be altogether changed in time.

Senator Sherman, in his pleasant country home at Mansfield, Ohio, still keeps a sharp watch on the drift of politics about him. The views of so shrewd an observer are of especial value when affairs are pretty badly mixed, as they are in the Buckeye State just now; and they will be found on another page of THE TRIBUNE in our Ohio letter. Mr. Sherman first of all is confident of Republican success this fall. The party is entirely on the side of sound a visible and tangible present loss, when it public morality on the liquor question, and he thinks its attitude is certain to be appreciated by the mass of voters. Even in the cities, where the Republican vote was reduced last fall, the party will regain much strength, because the issues are so much plainer than last year. The tax law is recognized even by many liquor sellers as essentially fair. Concerning candidates, the Senator believes the drift to be toward Judge Foraker. In his opinion either Judge Foraker or Mr. Turney would answer all the requirements of the nomination.

The season for out-door sports in this neighborhood was brilliantly opened yesterday. There are always more or less games of different kinds earlier in the spring; but Decoration Day gives a formal start to all kinds of contests and awakens an interest which lasts the season through. The principal event of the day, of course, always is the racing at Jerome Park. This drew a brilliant crowd of fashionable men and women to the race course, and the day perhaps was the most successful among the many noteworthy opening days at the pack. The racing itself was excellent, only two first favorites won; but there were no surprises and the winners were all well backed. Next in impertance on the sporting list were the cruises of the yachts on the Bay and the Sound. The fleets of four clubs sailed over the waters of the Bay, while two skimmed over the Sound. The best sailing was done in the Bay by the centreboard yachts the Mischief and the Gracie, of the Atlantic fleet. They demonstrated again the superiority of the typical American yachts over the cutters of the Scawanhaka Club, which are modelled on the English pattern. The third great centre of amusement was at the Polo Grounds, where baseball experts had the field. Enormous crowds were present there to witness games between the Yale and the Princeton nines and two professional clubs.

THE FIRST BRIDGE DISASTER.

Although the Brooklyn Bridge is a great triumph of engineeing skill as a whole, it is already apparent that in some of the details of its construction it is sadly defective. The accident which occurred yesterday, within a week from the opening of the structure to the public, demonstrates this. The rush of travel at 4 o'clock was from Brooklyn. At the steps in the footpath, over the anchorage, the crowd naturally moved more slowly, and was denser there than behind. Just what primarily caused the panic which ensued is not entirely clear. As nearly as can be learned, however, some ruffianly young men, who thought the people in front of them did not move quickly enough, began to push. The descent of [the footway served throughout the country. ____ Lynchburg. gave a force to the movement, which it would at the stairs became fearful. Women and children cried out and the men shouted. Just at this fatal moment a woman and a girl felt on the steps. The results that followed were inevitable. Unable to pause, the mass at the stairs began to tumble upon those who were already down. Confusion and terror spread. Some thought the Bridge was giving way, and se, before the few policemen who were scattered about the structure could control the crowd, twelve people were killed and many more were injured.

Two questions will come up in every mind: Could not the Bridge have been so constructed that there would have been no steep descent of narrow steps? Could not the Bridge have been so policed that such a crush as that of yesterday would have been impossible? To the lay mind there seems no reason why if steps were necessary at that point they should not have been of easy slope with broad treads and not of the perilous pitch which those now in use have. Experience had already shown that this was a place of peculiar danger. Why were not the most thorough precautions taken to guard against a crush and a panie just at that point? The Bridge management had already had ample warning of trouble. The enormous crowds of last Friday and of last Sunday had shown the officials what to expect. It is out of all reason to say that proper policing of the Bridge with a well-drilled, powerful and numerous force would not make any such disaster as that of yesterday impossible. The peril of a blockade at this particular spot should have been foreseen and the means to prevent it should have been the chief object of attention from the earliest hour yesterday.

The trustees and the men whom they have put in charge of the structure have brought the Bridge to a magnificent completion. But if they are to be judged by yesterday's fatal blunder they are wholly incompetent to take care of it now that it has become the mighty highway between two great cities. They must mend their ways or retire. The people of both cities, knowing full well that such a tragedy as that of yesterday might readily have been prevented by proper care and proper foresight, will certainly hold the management te a severe accounting for their trust.

WORRYING ABOUT PATRONAGE. The President's wise decision to consolidate the Internal Revenue districts and dispense with the services of thirty or thirty-five col-

lectors has not unnaturally created a commotion among the office-holders. Washington is said to be lively with friends of the threatened collectors who are awaiting the President's return to demonstrate to him that any reduction will ruin the party. Several Congressmen are also on hand, declaring themselves amazed almost beyond utterance at such an unprecedented proposition. That the President of his own free will should deliberately throw to the winds "some of the most important patronage" in the party so astonishes them that they

Protestations of this patriotic and comprehensive character were to be expected. There are many Republicans, mostly office-holders Mr. Robert P. Porter naturally follows up his and dispensers of offices, who are convinced in fact, the stock of grain in the country proba-

doubt his clearness of mind.

that "patronage" is the bulwark of a political party and its sole dependence in elections. They fail to perceive that "patronage" alone has never availed to save either a party or a leader from merited defeat. All the patronage in the country could not save the Third Term or its defenders from political oblivion. It will not be able to save the Republican party either if that party refuses to heed the demands of the people for the reduction of expenditures and civil service reform. By devoting itself at the last session of Congress to reforms which had been demanded by the people the Republican leaders regained largely the ground they had lost in the preceding campaign, and they have only to persevere in the same course to make success certain next year.

President Arthur's proposed reduction is on the same line; it is a wise, politic and patriotic act, and will bring the party more votes than all the revenue officers in the country ever thought of controlling.

THREATENED IRON TROUBLES. It may be assumed that the iron-workers who propose to strike work this week do not intend to cut their own throats. Industrial suicide, however, does sometimes occur. Men occasionally fancy that they are wise in resisting turns out that this very loss, if manfully sustained, would have saved them from incomparably greater disasters. The iron-workers of West have been receiving high wages. the They have accustomed themselves and their families, and adapted their modes of life and their personal habits, to this scale of income, and it seems to them utterly impossible to live on smaller wages, even for a time. But how will it suit them to deprive themselves of any wages whatever, for an indefinite period Great industries do sometimes sustain a prolonged and tremendous reaction. Even if no widespread disaster should result from a long stoppage of works, it may be well to remember that great industries do sometimes move from old to new centres, and that these revolutions are often brought about by strifes between employers and employed. The manufacture of iron does not necessarily find its permanent headquarters at Pittsburg, for example. It is at least conceivable that Pittsburg workers may wake up some day and find that new men in Eastern or Southern or far Western towns are doing the work that they used to do, and that there is no place at all left for them.

These are mere possibilities, it is true. But the last long strike certainly gave a great impetus to work somewhere beyond the influence of that disturbance. More iron was made somewhere else, and that for months, as the records prove, and it found a market with those to whom Pittsburg iron had previously been supplied. After the strike ceased, it was supposed that prices could be maintained. But a great decline followed. This was in part because strikers in Western mills had stimulated an increase of production elsewhere, and those mills, when they began work again, had to confront new competitors. The consequence is that some important establishments have courage must be a pretty poor cause. gone into bankruptcy. New works can be erected, without long delay, in several regions where recent developments have furnished a new supply of cheap iron. For example, Virginia has vastly increased its production of excellent and cheap pig-iron within the past year, one new furnace, the largest in the United States, having just gone into blast. Suppose that the English capitalists who have put a million or two into that enterprise should see fit next to put up works for the manufacture and finishing of the iron-with cheap labor, cheap iron and cheap fuel at hand, would not such an establishment make a difference ultimately in the market for Pittsburg iron? The same thing might be done in Alabama or Tennessee, has been done in Colorado, and is likely to be done whenever strikes at Pittsburg make supplies

from that region uncertain. The pig iron costs more money at Pittsburg, and at some other places where disturbance is nately held up the price, insisting that they could not afford to make iron for less money. It may be that they cannot; the stoppage of work at some furnaces supports that claim. But a long strike, by diminishing the demand for pig iron within a large district, and that at a time when the market is already much depressed, and when new and cheaper iron from other quarters is seeking a market, may cause suspension of work at not a few estab lishments. Is it quite clear that these will start up again, whenever the striking workmen get ready to work ? Their market may meanwhile get filled with other iron, and accustomed to a lower range of prices. Then, when Pittsbarg, for instance, has become dependent in part upon a distant point for its supply of metal, the establishment of manufactures at that other point will ofter clear and decisive advantages. Thus in a thousand ways which can be anticipated, a prolonged interruption of industry at any great centre may surprisingly accelerate a transfer of trade and industry from that centre to some other.

Of course the workmen can move more easily than the mills. But the men are very apt to stay because the mills stay. They calculate that after a time, at all events, these same mills must resume work and require hands. While the men wait, the business which has kept the milis alive can be imperceptibly carried off by rival cities, never to retarn. Such things are possible, and have actually occurred. This present condition of the iron industry is precisely that in which such large changes in business occur most easily. It is recorded that more than 7,000 miners, who quit work in one of the great strikes in the anthracite region, expecting to resume again in a few days or weeks, never found employment again in mining anywhere, but were finally obliged to seek different employment at the West. It is altogether possible that a prolonged struggle about wages in the Pittsburg iron mills, occurring in the present state of trade, may result in no wages at all for thousands of the ironworkers engaged therein, until they seek a living in some other employment. Those who resolve to throw a great industry into disorder need extraordinary wisdom to decide whether they are bringing disaster upon them-

FOREIGN TRADE. The official report of foreign commerce for April does not show so large an excess of exports as some expected, but there is nevertheless an excess of \$3,830,865 on merchandise account. To this may properly be added \$465,002, the excess of exports over imports of silver-for this metal is no longer of any use to us as money, and becomes of use only when exported with other surplus products. The exports of merchandise were \$2,908,212 larger than those of April, 1882, but were nevertheless the smallest in any month since July last. The imports, however, fell \$9,331,444 below those of April, 1882, and about \$3,700,000 below those of last March. It is not quite encouraging that merchandise exports fall so low this season. A year ago the barns were empty, aml the stock in elevators was greatly reduced-

bly became smaller before July 1 than it had been at any time for twenty years. That exports are not materially larger now than they were then must be attributed in part to a lack of foreign demand resulting from large exports in November, December and January.

About \$2,000,000 of gold came into the country and went out again during the month of April, so that the excess of imports of gold for the month was only \$261,136. As there is a large sum due each month on account of interest, besides differences of freight-money, insurance and undervaluations of imports, it is evident that the United States would have been in debt to other countries on the whole transactions of the month, had not securities been sent to this side. No doubt the amount of stocks brought here for sale in April and since May 1 has been fully as large as the difference in merchandise and specie account, and it may be assumed that the very large excess of exports during the six months ending March 31, amounting to \$120,201,039 on merchandise account, was needed to cover indebtedness created during the previous year of short crops. That the foreign accounts are now nearly balanced may be inferred from the rate and comparative steadiness of foreign exchange for some time past. Assuming that the movement of merchandise, specie and securities will nearly balance each other in June, we shall probably enter upon the new fiscal and crop year with a slate nearer clean than it has been for a long time.

McDONALD DODGES. A few weeks ago THE TRIBUNE alluded to Senator McDonald, of Indiana, as a free-trade candidate for the Presidency. Some of his friends resented the classification, and denied that he was in favor of free trade. We offered him the columns of THE TRIBUNE in which to define his tariff attitude, but he did not accept the offer. We inferred from his silence that he was developing a coyness on the issue, and a recent letter of his to the Editor of The World shows that the inference was correct. The Senator, like the other statesmen of his party, is preparing to dodge on the tariff question. He has not changed his views, but he has found

out that the issue is loaded. He writes to The World that the "tariff issue connected with the general subject of revenue reform will necessarily be an important ques-"tion in all future political contests until it is settled upon the doctrines of the Constitution and the principles of sound political economy." That means free trade or protection according to the point of view of the reader. Mr. McDonald does not say what his point of view is, but he hints at it by saying that " when the public mind comes to be enlightened" it will be satisfied only with a tariff for revenue which does not exceed the demands of revenue. Clearly be is a free-trader, but afraid to avow his position. Does he think the public mind can be "enlightened" by the ambiguous utterances of a lot of free-trade Democrats who are afraid of their own opinions? A cause which fails to inspire its followers with any

STRANGE STORY IN COURT. The legal tribunals have supplied French literature with many of its dramatic surprises and romantic plots, but a stranger story was never told than is rehearsed in the pleadings of the Mistral case. Fifty years ago there dwelt at St. Rémy, in Provence, a rich wool merchant, whose fabrics had acquired a reputation in all the cities of the Contipent and were highly esteemed even in England. He had amassed a great fortune, but saw no reason why it should not be doubled under prudent management in another generation. Accordingly be took pains to give his son, Jean Mis tral, a thorough business education in factory and warehouse, and finally sent him out on the road as a commercial traveller to visit the chief cities where woollens were sold. While returning from St. Petersburg this lighthearted son of romantic Provence caught a glimpse of a Polish beauty, Withelmine Dombrowska, and straightway thoughts of business activity and worldly prudence vanished. The wooing was connot have had in a level place, and the pressure threatened, than it does in many localities. ducted with a Southern arder and frenzy of imand they were married forthwith. The bridegroom, having neglected his business and exhausted his remittances, now saw fit to inform his father that his journey has been delayed for sentimental considerations and to suggest that a generous supply of money should be sent to him so as to enable him to take his bride home. At the same time he was frank enough to admit that his marriage was not a fortunate one from a worldly point of view, true heart, while little that was good could be said about her family. To these explanations no answer was made,

More urgent appeals for money and assistance followed, and finally the father was entreated to have mercy on his son and to help him to return to France, even if only to be east off forever for the crime of loving and marrying a beautiful woman. No response was made to hese frantie solicitations. The wool merchant, having sternly resolved to disown his son, was anxious to keep him as far away as possible and to avoid disagreeable scenes at home. He preferred to have his neighbors believe that his son had died on the Continent rather than have them gossiping about so disgraceful a marriage. Jean Mistral, con vinced by his father's cruel silence and neglect that his return to France depended upon his own exertions, contrived to purchase lawe horse and an old cart and to set out upon is weary journey from Poland to sunny Provence. Wilhelmine could play fairly well on the guitar, and he, like every Frenchman with Southern blood, had a musical voice, and by dint of their united accomplishments they succeeded in picking up here and there on the road a few pennies, which sufficed for food and lodging. It was a wearisome journey, occupying many weeks, but France was reached at ast, and from Tarascon a repeniant letter was dispatched to M. Mistral, reciting the prodigal's return and the miseries of way, and begging that a place should be assigned him even among the hired servants. The next day poor Jean entered his native town, which had once rung with his praises. Footsore and clothed in rags, he was leading the worn-out horse, and in the rattling cart his bride was seated,

weary and disconsolate, her guitar at her feet. In the outskirts of the town the proud woo merchant was awaiting their arrival. The prodigal, seeing his father a long way off, ran forward and threw himself at his feet, but was met by the words. "Seize him; he is mad !" M. Mistral's servants, who were concealed near-by, seized him, and despite the frantic appeals and entreaties of the wife, carried him to his old home, whence, after being closely guarded for several days, he was committed to an insane asylum. As his counsel now pleads the case in the civil tribunal of Tarascon, the unhappy wife, despairing of effecting her husband's release and reluced to destitution, soon disappeared from the town. The prisoner himself, after vehemently asserting his sanity for years, lapsed into silence and despair. His father's death brought no change in his condition. A nephew inherited the estate. and the rightful heir was still adjudged to be insane. Forty-five years have passed since he returned in rags to his father's house, and poor Jean still languishes in his madhouse prison.

PERSONAL.

According to The Atlanta Constitution, Senator Brown, of Georgia, has an income from all sources of considerably more than \$300,000 a year.

The statement that President Joshua L. Chamberiain, of Bowdoin College, was in a critical condition, and would have to undergo a second and a third surgical operation, appears to have been us- tury.

founded. His surgeon says he is getting along splendedly, his strength is returning, and his wound is rapidly and permanently healing.

Signor Raggi, who executed the great statue of Lord Beaconsfield, is now at work on a monumental statue of the late Dr. Tait, Archbishop of Canter-

Benjamin E. Bunker, who died a few days ago at Norwich, Conu., was a grandson of Benjamin E. C. Bunker, who owned Bunker's Hill at the time of the battle.

Immediately after M. Delaunay's decoration as a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, the members of the Comédie Française presented him with a superb set of Alfred de Musset,s complete works, eleven volumes, sumptuously bound in blue morocco by Michel A hundred Hungarian counties and boroughs have sent addresses to Kossuth on the occasion of his eightieth birthday. They all breathe a spirit

of enthusiasm, inspired by the contemplation of the glories of the past; but his replies are full of melancholy forebodings for the future, as from the mind of one out of harmony with the present. Mrs. Mary Threkeld Bishop, wife of ex-Governor Richard M. Bishop, of Onio, whose death has been announced, was sixty-six years old. She was married to Mr. Bishop at the age of sixteen years, and they were making preparations at the time when her fatal illness began for celebrating their golden wedding on June 17.

American contributions are being solicited to the Fielding Memorial Fund, the object of which, as previously announced, is the erection of a monument and bust of the famous novelist in the Shire Hali of Taunton, Somerset, England, Mr. Lowell has promised to unveil the bust. Mr. Arthur King-lake, of Haines Hill, Taunton, is in general charge of the matter.

Dom Pedro, of Brazil-the senior sovereign of the world, by the way, in tenure of office, having now reigned more than firty-two years-is going to visit England again, and keepers of public institutionsn.useums, libraries, etc.-are praying that a change may have been wrought in his habits since his last visit. He used to make appointments to visit such places at say, 5 or 6 o'clock. The custodians supposed, of course, that he meant that hour in the afternoon, but when the time came they found to their dismay that he meant in the morning; and he was always punctual, to the minute.

One evening, when neither of them had a sou in his pocket, Balzac said to Jules Sandeau: Sandeau, I must have twenty francs, to go to the Duchess of S--'s ball. Murder a publisher, if you like: assassinate a banker, if you can; but get me the twenty francs." Without a word Sandeau went out-it was midwinter-and pawned his overcost. Returning, he handed Balzac the proceeds, twenty francs. "Now," said Balzac, "oblige me by lending me your overcoat." "I cannot," "You are disobliging." "Stop; here," said Sandeau, handing him the pawn-ticket. "Forgive me; I am a brute." cried Balzac, and threw himself weeping into Sandeau's arms. Maxime du Camp tells some amusing stories to

illustrate Bandelaire's morbid desire for notoriety. On the occasion of Baudelaire's first visit to Paris, Du Camp invited him to take some refreshments, and asked whether he would have bordenux or burgundy. "Both," was the reply, and he drained a bottle of each at a draught, casting meanwhile turtive glances at his host to see what impression the eccentric proceeding made upon him. But Du Camp's countenance remained unmoved. Baudelaire went away in chagrin. But he soon visited Du Camp again, and this time with his hair dyed a vivid green. But again Du Camp affected to regard the freak as the most natural and commonplace the freak as the most natural and combined thing in the world. At last Bandelaire cried, in a fury of despair: "Don't you notice anything peculiar in the color of my hair?" "Nothing whatever," was the deliberate roply. "I have seen at least nffy people with green hair to-day. If you had dyed yours a bright blue that, I confess, would have struck me as something out of common." Here had dyel yours a bright blue, that, teams, the have struck me as something out of common. Here Bandelaire bounced from his chair, croshed his hat over his ears, flung himself from the room, and declared to a friend whom he met on the stairs that Maxime Du Camp was altogether the most disagree-

Boston, May 30 .- A dispatch to The Journal from Williamstown says the reports of the illness of the Rev. Mark Hopkins are exaggerated. This afternoon he was sitting up, and expressed the hope that he would be able to be out of doors in a day or two.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 30 .- Alphonso Taft, United States Minister to Austria-Hungary, and Eugene Schuyler, United States Minister to Greece, Servia and Roumania, were presented to the Sultan to-day by General Wallace, the United States Minister to

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 30.—Governor Bourn was able to preside in the Senate to-day.

GENERAL NOTES.

In the little Ohio village of Northern Liberles there lives a negro whose real name is John Daniel, but who vindicated the other day his title to his familiar sobriquet of "Pop-eyed John" in a most unexpected and surprising manner. As he was walking down the street his right eye actually did pop out of its socket and droop upon his check. He sank to the ground in an agony of lear, uttering screams of grief and despair. White thus engaged the eye popped back into place and served its owner as well as ever.

There is to be a gathering of all the Rouma-

nian gypsies in the country at Utica in July to do honor to their Queen, whose name is Mary Lovell and who is is what her son, who is the chief of the band, says. According to his story Queen Mary, who has just arrived in this country to look after the welfare of her subjects, is recognized by all the wandering tribes of Roumania. She is seventy-six years old, and succeeded to the sovereignty upon the deata of her mother, Queen Anne, many years ago.

The distribution of medals among the survivors of the recent campaign in Egypt has been completed. The total number of medals issued is 44,000 and it required a ton and a half of silver to make them They have all been engraved with the names of the re cipients by workmen employed in the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, and sent thence to all parts of the world. In addition to actual soldiers and satiors, the captains of all the merchant ships employed as transports during the campaign, many other persons who rendered assi-ance of one sort or another and numerous relatives deceased soldiers have received the medals.

It was, of course, at once apparent to everybody that the word "pschutt," which has taken th place of "chic" among Parisians to denote that a person or thing is all the fashion, was of German origin; but it ow appears that no less a personage than Bismarck himself was the means of putting the awkward syllable in circulation, if he did not actually coin it. He used it in conversation with a Russian Princess whose Paris salon is a favorite resort of fashion, and when she asked him what it meant he not only explained the word but advised her to set it going in the French capital. 8 followed his advice, and the result is that "pschutt" to-day the most important adjective in the vecabulary Paris.

During the last decade thirteen men have died in Great Britain leaving property worth more than \$1,000,000. Of these by far the richest was Baron L. N. de Rothschild, who left \$2,700,000. The next largest sum was £1,900,000, left by John Pemberton, of Liver-During the same period fifty-six men died leaving more than \$500,000, and 195 leaving more than 2250,000. During the preceding decade ten person left more than £1,000,000, fifty-three more than 2500,000, and 161 more than £250,000. The Speciator, which compiled the statistics for both decades, confesse its surprise at the figures, saying: "That is an increas among millionnaires of 30 per cent, among half-mill

"Alas for the rarity of Christian charity!" The Kingston Freeman is unfeeling enough to declare, on the authority of a cold-blooded informant, that the flaming sword which fell from heaven upon the peaceful village of Accord, in Ulster County, is nothing more not less than a terrestrial weapon fashioned several years ago by a blacksmith, and a very poor blacksmith at that. The dimensions of the blade are said to have shrunk, though size is still its strongest point, and the mysterior and exquisitely wrought hieroglyphics are now declared to be the vulgar work of a small punch manipulated by an unskilful hand. "The miserably shaped sword," adds The Freeman, "is supposed to have been made German employed by Bell several years ago, and it is said it was the second one he ever made. Those who have seen it think it should have been the last. Pasted on the wall of Mr. Bell's residence is an offer of \$1,000 from some man by the name of Russell at Napaucch, but as the only Russell at that village having the ability the only reason at that vining as any made in his tobacco knife factory, and can get the hieroglyphics put on without using a common blacksmith's punch, that 'offer' is hardly bons fide." It would be hard to find a more painful exhibition of that spirit of scepticism which deforms this last quarter of the ninetsenth cen-

HIS VIEWS ON OHIO POLITICS. PROSPECT OF A FULL REPUBLICAN VOTE-THE LIQUOR QUESTION-NATIONAL ISSUES. [FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE]
MANSFIELD, May 28.—A breeze from the hills

rustled the green-roofed orchards and bore the per-

fume of lilacs into the open windows this afternoon

at Senator Sherman's country home on the outskirts of Mansfield. The Senator sat in his library. A sense of duty had drawn him there. But the letterstrewn table jar red on a nature freshly attuned to the harmony of birds and flowers, and, wheeling an arm-chair to the window his eyes took in dreamily a vision of wind-swept lawn and apple trees in whose pruning he had lately taken supervisory part. The twittering of birds, the rushing and growling of a pair of shepherd dogs at play, the horses welcoming their bucket-bearing grooms, and the soft contact of the gardener's hoe with the unwarmed soil made sweet accompaniment to his musings. Mr. Baltzley, the private secretary, awaited on the front porch the Senator's pleasure with smiling complacency. The dreamer's conscience was faintly battling his inclinations in the arm-chair, the conscience leaping out towards the table, and the inclinations fastening like roots in the cushion and around the chair legs. A visitor's arrival was bone thrown to conscience. "Let me show you over the place," the Senator eagerly exclaimed, just after the greetings, and sweeping up with one hand a bunch of papers for Mr. Baltzley, with the other he reaches out for a capacious soft hat. Then leading the way out bahind the house, past the white barn, with a pleasant salutation for the coachman and hostler and a kind hand for the glad approach of the shepherd dogs, he stops at a rustic retreat at the edge of the knoll, within his grounds. Below are strips of upturned soil and meadow land reaching to hills five miles beyond that feed the headwaters of the Scioto and the Muskingum. Smoke in the lowland to the right betokens the industries of Mansfield crowding close to three lines of steel roadways that give them market. The lower watershed of Lake Erie begins with bluffs far away to the north. The view is all in front. Orchards dense in foliage make walls of green at the sides, and the ground slopes upward to

The Senator is just now above all things a farmer. He loves to sit on the front porch and watch the lawn-mower rattling among the trees that shut out the highway, fifty yards beyond; to ask after the grapes in his garden; to linger over the strawberry-bed, white with blossoms, and to commiserate with the stalks of asparagus over their timid and sickly birth; and then to the lookout on the knoll where he can see the cloud shadows at play on the distant hillsides and close his hands over shrub blossoms, purple and sweet, with the fragrance of pineapple and strawberry. "I like to get out here," he said. "It is a great relief to escape for a little while the drudgery and annoyances of public life. For five or six years I have neglected this spot. It needs freshening up. But I am very fond of it. It has been my home for twenty of the forty years since I moved into this section of the State. Mansfield is located on what is called 'the backbone of Ohio.' We are 900 feet above the sea. The weather never leaves us without a breeze, although the sun in summer time is not idle."

"You do not literally overlook Columbus, as reports have been saying you were to do ?"

"Oh. no." "But you will visit there?"

the house behind

"At convention time? Yes, I expect to. I shall naturally be interested in watching proceedings. "Does your information lead you to look for

Judge Foraker's nomination?" "That seems to be the drift of feeling."

"Speaker Hodge says they talk in Cleveland of urging the candidacy of State Treasurer Turney for the second place on the ticket."

"The two names would be very strong, with either one in either place. Mr. Turney could not take the stump, but he would bring to the ticket support from a populous and influential class; a class whose votes either party would be proud to have-the workingmen. That will be our aim: to nominate a strong ticket, and having a good cause there need be no fear of the result."

"How do you suppose the operation of the Scott law will affect the canvass should the Supreme Court sustain it ?"

"Its operation must be beneficial. It will close two-thirds of the saloons in the State. We must expect dissatisfaction in the cities, but the great body of the people favor temperance measures. They know that this law must conduce to moral good. Then the interests which were antagonistic to the Republican position last year cannot summon their former strength. They have no cause now except a selfish one, while our position cannot be assailed on any such ground. The winter's legislation was intended for the moral welfare of the State, and will be so recognized. I feel very sure that the majority of voters will not hesitato between a side whose victory would encourage and give free rein to engaged in this traffic and our

issue. I have no doubt, will draw out a full Republican vote. The vote last year was very light." "Had you noticed that it was heavier by 8,000 than the poll of 1881?"

which aims at restriction and temperance. The

"Yes: but in 1881 there was no canvass worth speaking of. The Democrats were hampered by a weak candidate, and Garfield's sickness and death added to the disinclination to make a fight. Not more than three or four important speeches were made in the campaign. The first one, I think, was made by me, and by an unfortunate coincidence, on he very night that Garfield died."

"Do you think the vote will equal that of the Foster-Ewing campaign of 1879, when it was over 670,0007

"Perhaps so. That was a very full vote for the State election, although at the general election in 1880 there were cast 55,000 votes more. But party zeal ran high in the election of 1879 and both sides brought out unusual strength for a State election.

"Have you tried to analyze last year's vote with a view of locating Republican defection and apathy?"

"That would be difficult, although to the 19,000 Democratic majority Cincinnati contributed 10,000 and Cleveland 6,000. Both were reversals. It doesn't require much figuring locate or analyze that. Leaving figuring to Cincinnati, Cleveland. Dayton and Commbus, the Republican majority elsewhere throughout the State was about as usual for an off year. Tho Democratic following this year in those cities will be much reduced, we think, because of the nature of the issues. Last fall's vote indicated simply a transfer of public sympathy in certain localities upon a certain issue. It was a spasmodic change, but the situation having again become normal, or rather having shifted in our favor, because of the position and motives of the two parties, to which I referred. I think we may reasonably look, if not for a reversal of last year's results in the cities, at least for such modification as with an assured heavy country vote will bring us success."

"Do you think that the liquor tax law as a purely legal or constitutional proposition will withstand assault ?"

"It will, of course, be assailed on that ground. I think it will be difficult to separate its moral and legal bearings in the minds of the people. A tax is not necessarily a license. A law that imposes a tax upon a certain business and permits a person paying the tax to enter the business is perhaps susceptible of the construction that the tax is in the nature of a license. But fairly it seems to me that tax and license are not inseparable. Here is a traffic that people think ought to be taxed. We cannot authorize any one to enter into it, but under this law we can prevent any one going into it unless upon payment of the tax. Hence we cannot license, but we can tax. The distinction is one that must appeal to public sentiment. The mass of the people recognize the importance of a restrictive law, and if the constitutionality of this law, framed with the view of restriction by means of a tat, should be affirmed. I am satisfied that voters will sustain the party

that passed the law."

"Is there likelihood that National issues will enter promineutly into the canvass?"

"Certainly. We shall not only make strong